What is claimed is:

1. A method of treating acute pain in a patient in need thereof comprising orally administering an effective amount of oxycodone and ibuprofen in one oral dosage form at least once a day to provide partial or complete pain relief within 30 minutes, wherein the dosage form comprises a first member selected from the group consisting of oxycodone and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and a second member selected from the group consisting of ibuprofen and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof at a weight ratio within the range of about 1:20 to about 1:100, based on the weights of molar equivalents of oxycodone hydrochloride and ibuprofen, respectively.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the acute pain is acute postoperative pain.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the oral dosage form comprises about 5 mg of oxycodone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, based on the weight of a molar equivalent of oxycodone hydrochloride, and about 400 mg of ibuprofen or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, based on the weight of a molar equivalent of the free acid of ibuprofen.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the oral dosage form is a tablet or capsule.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the oral dosage form comprises about 10 mg of oxycodone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, based on the weight of a molar equivalent of oxycodone hydrochloride, and about 400 mg of ibuprofen or a

pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, based on the weight of a molar equivalent of the free acid of ibuprofen.

6. The method of claim 3, wherein the oral dosage form is a tablet or capsule.

7. A method of treating acute pain in a patient in need thereof comprising orally administering an oral dosage form comprising from about 5 to about 10 mg of oxycodone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, based on the weight of a molar equivalent of oxycodone hydrochloride, and from about 350 to about 500 mg of ibuprofen or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, based on the weight of a molar equivalent of the free acid of ibuprofen.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the oral dosage form comprises about 5 mg of oxycodone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, based on the weight of a molar equivalent of oxycodone hydrochloride, and about 400 mg of ibuprofen or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, based on the weight of a molar equivalent of the free acid of ibuprofen.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein at least 95% by weight of the oxycodone and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof is released from the oral dosage form after 15 minutes in fasted state simulated intestinal fluid.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the maxium plasma concentration of ibuprofen is reached within 1.5 hours after oral administration of the oral dosage form.

11. A method for accelerating onset of pain relief in acute postoperative pain experienced by a patient post-anesthesia comprising administering to the patient an oral dosage form comprising (a) ibuprofen or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and (b) oxycodone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, at a weight ratio within the range of 20:1 to 100:1, based on the weights of molar equivalents of oxycodone hydrochloride and ibuprofen, respectively, wherein the amount of oxycodone or pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in said dosage form is within the range of about 5 and about 10 mg, based on the weight of a molar equivalent of oxycodone hydrochloride.

12. A unitary dosage form comprising:

(a) oxycodone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof;

(b) ibuprofen or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and

(c) silicified microcrystalline cellulose.

13. The directly compressed unitary dosage form of claim 12, comprising:

(a) from about 0.7 to about 1.7% by weight of oxycodone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, based on the weight of a molar equivalent of oxycodone hydrochloride;

(b) from about 64 to about 77% by weight of ibuprofen or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof based on the weight of a molar equivalent of the free acid of ibuprofen; and

(c) from about 15 to about 22% by weight of silicified microcrystalline cellulose,

based upon 100% total weight of the directly compressed unitary dosage form.

14. The tablet of claim 13, wherein the tablet has a hardness of 12-18 kp.